

In sensible permanent, rendering the clear, improving the complexion of your. Never more.

order for the Teeth Gums.

the enamel from decay, the teeth, by affording time and sustenance, which never fails to injure and

genuine Eye-Water, for all diseases of the eyes, natural weakness or of skin, dizziness, itching and failing to cure those who succeed the small pox, wonderfully strengthens, indeed's have experienced when nearly deprived of

the Draps.

discovered which gives relief in the most severe

ailment for the sick, in infallible remedy alone used with perfect safety on infants a week old of mercury, or any other whatever, and no account forewarning smell, which other remedies.

one Elixir,

kind of head ache, able Specific.

y for the venereal disease is worth a pound a

use of bilious and mala-

vers,

MENDED

i-Billious Pills,

pills is perfectly mild

er by persons in every

adapted to carry off, at its morbid leisure, appetite; to procure a by prevent colds, which fatal consequences; a cold, if taken in it are celebrated for re-

efs; sickness at the flo-

the; and ought to be change of climate.

e by S. Pleasant,

nd Douglass, Pe-

Frederickburgh;

d; M. Jones, Sul-

Winchester; R.

burgh; and J.

raw

C.E.

der Henderson junior

ent in the prison of

sia, at the suit of son.

Alexander Henderson

o. in New York: It

eration of his applica-

benefit of the act of

solvent debtors will

be adjourned until

this month. Notice

to the creditors of the

M. Pherson, and Co.

on the afternoon of that day,

adria county, the oth-

ll be admitted to the

e appointed agreeable

unels cause be ther-

ay.

N. Fitzhugh.

have date commen-

and was by con-

tinuedly the 2d inst.

and prevented from at-

ad cafe is further ad-

ed February next, ac-

concerned are deli-

eneale, c. c.

Open

in Prince-street,

ied by Thomas Pate

house of Dr. Dick

here a few general

ated—with owner

William King,

c. c.

LLY TOWER

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1806.

[No. 1512]

## Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,  
A.M. will be sold at the Vendue Store,

### RUM

10 hds. and lbs. French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in bls. Mincers and bls.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and

Mould and dipt Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Quince Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c. ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,

Duffles, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,

Bags, Elasticks, blue Friezes,

Cannancoes, Ruffles, Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Callicoes,

Ind Linens, Silesia do.

Onions and Ticklenburgs,

Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

India Muslins and Table Cloths,

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Calot'd Threads, Hairs and sundry other

articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.

## FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP

HETTY,

Just arrived from Liverpool, and

lying at Col. Ramsey's wharf. Her inventory

may be seen and describing of the Ship made

known, on application to Captain Russell, on

board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days,

she will be for freight or charter to any port in

Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1.

## For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner

BETSEY,

Burthen eight hundred barrels;

Was built in eighteen hundred and

one—And is without exception the best Schooner

belonging to the port—for terms apply to

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Dec. 14.

## HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from

New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately

applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingots Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

## 20 Pipes very choice Madeira

Wine,

Imported in the Brig Adive, from St. Bar-

holomew, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time

ninth West Indies.

N. Fitzhugh.

have date commen-

and was by con-

tinuedly the 2d inst.

and prevented from at-

ad cafe is further ad-

ed February next, ac-

concerned are deli-

eneale, c. c.

Open

in Prince-street,

ied by Thomas Pate

house of Dr. Dick

here a few general

ated—with owner

William King,

c. c.

LLY TOWER

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years

of age—Apply to the PRINTER.

November 12.

31st w4v

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of four per cent. on

the capital stock of said Bank, for the half

year, ending this day, is declared, and will be

ready to be paid to them or their representatives,

on Thursday next, the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors.

Gurdin Chapin, Cashier

January 6.

31st w4v

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years

of age—Apply to the PRINTER.

November 12.

31st w4v

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A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years

of age—Apply to the PRINTER.

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Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years

*Remonstrance by the minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the British government.*  
[Accompanying the Message of the President.]

GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE,  
No. 12. September 23, 1805.

MY LORD,

I bated myself, from what passed in our last interview, that I should have been honored, before this, with an answer from your lordship, to my letters, respecting the late seizure of American vessels. I understood it to be agreed, that the discussion which then took place, should be considered as unofficial, as explanatory only of the ideas which we might respectively entertain on the subject, and that your lordship would afterwards give me such a reply to my letters, respecting that measure, as his majesty's government might desire to have communicated to the government of the United States. In consequence, I have since waited with anxiety such a communication, in the daily expectation of receiving it. It is far from my intention to give your lordship any trouble in this business, which I can avoid, as the time which has since elapsed sufficiently shews. But the great importance of the subject, which has indeed become more so, by the continuance of the same policy, and the frequency of seizures which are still made of American vessels, place me in a situation of peculiar responsibility. My government will expect of me correct information on this point, in all its views, and I am very desirous of complying with its just expectation. I must, therefore, again request that your lordship will be so good as to enable me to make such a representation to my government, of that measure, as his majesty's government may think proper to give.

I am sorry to add, that the longer I have reflected on the subject, the more confirmed I have been in the objections to the measure. If we examine it in reference to the law of nations, it appears to me to be repugnant to every principle of that law; if by the understanding, or as it may be more properly called, the agreement of our governments, respecting the commerce in question, I consider it equally repugnant to the principles of that agreement. In both these views your lordship will permit me to make some additional remarks on the subject.

By the law of nations, as settled by the most approved writers, no other restraint is acknowledged on the trade of neutral nations with those at war, than that it be impartial between the latter; that it shall not extend to articles which are deemed contraband of war; nor to the transportation of persons in military service; nor to places actually blockaded or besieged. Every other commerce of a neutral with a belligerent, is considered a lawful commerce; & every other restraint on it to either of the belligerents by the other an unlawful restraint.

The list of contraband is well defined, as are also the circumstances which constitute a blockade. The best authorities have united in confining the first to such articles as are used in war, and are applicable to military purposes; and requiring to constitute the latter, the disposition of such a force, consisting of stationary ships, so near the port, by the power which attacks it, as to make it dangerous for the vessel of a neutral power to enter it. The late treaty between Great Britain and Russia, designates these circumstances as necessary to constitute a blockade, and it is believed that it was never viewed before in a light more favorable to the invading power.

The vessels condemned were engaged in a commerce between the United States and some port in Europe, or between those states and the West India islands, belonging to an enemy of Great Britain. In the European voyage the cargo consisted of the productions of the colonies; in the voyage to the West Indies, it consisted of the goods of the power to which the colony belonged, and to which the ship was destined. The ship and cargo in every case, were the property of American citizens, and the cargo had been landed and the duty on it paid in the United States. It was decided that these voyages were continuous, and the vessels and cargoes were condemned on the principle that the commerce was illegal. I beg to refer more especially in this statement to the case of the *Essex*, an appeal from the judgment of the vice admiralty court at New Providence, in which the lords commissioners of appeals in confirming that judgment, established this doctrine.

It requires but a slight view of the subject to be satisfied that these condemnations

are incompatible with the law of nations as above stated. None of the cases have involved a question of contraband, of blockade, or of any other kind that was ever contested till of late, in favor of a belligerent against a neutral power. It is not on any principle that it is applicable to any such case, that the measure can be defended. On what principle then is it supported by Great Britain? What is the nature and extent of her doctrine? What are the circumstances which recommend the arguments which support it? For information on these points we cannot refer to the well known writers on the law of nations; as illustration can be obtained from them of a doctrine which they never heard of. We must look for it to an authority more modern; to one which, however respectable for the learning and professional abilities of the judge who presides, is, nevertheless, one which, from many considerations, is not obligatory on other powers. In a report of the decisions of the court of admiralty of this kingdom, we find a notice of a series of orders issued by the government, of different dates and imports, which have regulated this business. The first of these bears date on the 6th of November, 1793; the second on the 8th January 1794; the third on the 25th January, 1798. Other orders have been issued since the commencement of the present war. It is these orders which have authorised the seizures that were made, at different times, in the course of the last war, and were lately made by British cruisers of the vessels of the United States. They too form the law which has governed the courts in the decisions on the several cases which have arisen under those seizures. The first of these orders prohibits altogether every species of commerce between neutral countries and enemies colonies, and between neutral and other countries, in the productions of those colonies; the second and subsequent orders modify it in various forms. The doctrine, however, in every decision, is the same; it is contended in each, that the character and just extent of the principle is to be found in the first order, and that every departure from it since, has been a relaxation of the principle, not claimed of right by neutral powers, but conceded in their favor gratuitously by Great Britain.

In support of these orders it is urged, that as the colonial trade is a system of monopoly to the parent country in time of peace, neutral powers have no right to participate in it in time of war, although they may be permitted so do by the parent country. That a belligerent has a right to interdict them from such a commerce. It is on this system of internal restraint, this regulation of colonial trade by the powers having colonies, that a new principle of the law of nations is attempted to be founded: one which seeks to discriminate in respect to the commerce of neutral powers with a belligerent, between different parts of the territory of the same power, and likewise subverts many other principles of great importance, which have heretofore been held sacred among nations. It is believed that so important a superstructure was never raised upon so slight a foundation.

Permit me to ask, does it follow, because the parent country monopolizes in peace the whole commerce of its colonies, that in war it should have no right to regulate it at all? That on the contrary it should be construed to transfer, in equal extent a right to its enemy, to the prejudice of the parent country, of the colonies and of the neutral powers? If this doctrine was sound, it would certainly insinuate a new and singular mode of acquiring and losing right; one which would be highly advantageous to a party while it was equally injurious to the other. To the colonies especially it would prove pecuniarily ruinous and oppressive. It is known that they are essentially dependant for their existence, on supplies from other countries, especially the United States of America, who being in their neighborhood have the means of furnishing them with the greatest certainty, and on the best terms. Is it not sufficient that they be subjected to that restraint in peace, when the evils attending it, by the occasional interference of the parent country, may be and are frequently repaired? Is it consistent with justice or humanity, that it should be converted into a principle, in favor of an enemy inexorable of course, but otherwise without the means of listening to their complaints, not for their distress or oppression only, but for their extermination? But there are other insuperable objections to this doctrine. Are not the colonies of every country a part of its domain, and do they not continue to be so until they are severed from it by conquest? Is not the power to regulate commerce incident to the

sovereignty, and is it not co-extensive over the whole territory which any government possesses? Can one belligerent acquire any right to the territory of another, but by conquest? And can any rights which appertain thereto, be otherwise defeated or curtailed in war? In whatever light therefore, the subject is viewed, it appears to me evident that this doctrine cannot be supported. No distinction founded in reason can be taken between the different parts of the territory of the same power to justify it. The separation of one portion from another by the sea, gives lawfully to the belligerent which is superior on that element, a vast ascendancy in all the concerns on which the success of the war or the relative prosperity of their respective dominions, may in any degree depend. It opens to such power ample means for its own aggrandizement, and for the harassment and distress of its adversary.

With these it should be satisfied. But neither can that circumstance nor can any of internal arrangement, which any power may adopt for the government of its dominions, be construed to give to its enemy any other advantage over it. They certainly do not justify the doctrine in question, which asserts that the law of nations varies in its application to different portions of the territory of the same power.—That it operates in one mode in respect to one, and in another, or even not at all in respect to another, that the rights of humanity, of neutral powers, and all other rights are to sink before it.

It is further urged that neutral powers ought not to complain of this restraint, because they stand under it on the same ground, with respect to that commerce which they held in time of peace. But this fact if true gives no support to the pretension. The claim involves a question of right, not of interest. If the neutral powers have a right in war to such commerce with the colonies of the enemies of Great Britain, as the parent states respectively allowed, they ought not to be deprived of it by her, nor can its just claims be satisfied by any compromise of the kind alluded to.

For this argument to have the weight which is intended to give it, the commerce of the neutral powers with those colonies should be placed and preserved through the war in the same state, as if it had not occurred. Great Britain should in respect to them take place of the parent country, and do every thing which the latter would have done, had there been no war. To discharge that duty, it would be necessary for her to establish such a police over the colony, as to be able to examine the circumstances attending it annually, to ascertain whether the crops were abundant, supplies from other quarters had failed, and eventually to decide whether under such circumstances the parent country would have opened the ports to neutral powers. But these offices cannot be performed by any power which is not in possession of the colony; that can only be obtained by conquest, in which case, the victor would of course have a right to regulate its trade as it thought fit.

It is also said, that neutral powers have no right to profit of the advantages which are gained in war, by the arms of Great Britain. This argument has even less weight than the others. It does not, in truth, apply at all to the question. Neutral powers do not claim a right, as already observed, to any commerce with the colonies which Great Britain may have conquered of her enemies, otherwise than on the conditions which she imposes. The point in question turns on the commerce which they are entitled to wish the colonies which she has not conquered, but still remain subject to the dominion of the parent country. With such it is contended, for reasons that have been already given, that neutral powers have a right to enjoy all the advantages in trade which the parent country allows them: a right of which the mere circumstances of war cannot deprive them. If Great Britain had a right to prohibit that commerce it existed before the war began, and of course before she had gained any advantage over her enemies. If it did not then exist it certainly does not at the present time. Rights of the kind in question, cannot depend on the fortune of war or other contingencies. The law which regulates them is invariable, until it be changed by the competent authority. It forms a rule equally between belligerent powers, and between neutral & belligerent, which is dictated by reason and sanctioned by the usage and consent of nations.

The foregoing considerations have, it is presumed, proved that the claim of Great Britain to prohibit the commerce of neutral powers in the manner proposed, is repugnant to the law of na-

tions. If, however, any doubt remained on that point, other considerations which may be urged cannot fail to remove it. The number of orders of different imports which have been issued by government, to regulate the seizure of neutral vessels is a proof that there is no established law for the purpose. And the strictness with which the courts have followed those orders, though their various modifications, is equally a proof of their decisiveness. If the order of the 6th of November, 1793, contained the true doctrine of the law of nations, there would have been no occasion for those which followed, nor is it probable that they would have been issued: indeed if that order had been in conformity with that law, there would have been no occasion for it. As in the cases of blockade and contraband, the law would have been well known without an order, especially one so very descriptive; the intent of the cruisers, which is always sufficiently active would have prompted them to make the seizures, and the opinions of eminent writers, which in that case would not have been wanting, would have furnished the courts the best authority for their decisions.

I shall now proceed to view that the decisions complained of, are contrary to the understanding, or what, perhaps, may more properly be called an agreement of the two governments, on the subject. By the order of the 6th November, 1793, some hundreds of American vessels were seized, carried into port and condemned. Those seizures and condemnations became the subject of an immediate negotiation between the two nations, which terminated in a treaty, by which it was agreed to submit the whole subject to commissioners, who should be invested with full power, to settle the controversy which had thus arisen. That stipulation was carried into complete effect; commissioners were appointed, who examined laboriously and fully, all the cases of seizure and condemnation which had taken place, and finally decided on the same, in which decisions they condemned the principle of the order and awarded compensation to those who had suffered under it. Those awards have been since fully and honorably discharged by Great Britain. It merits particular attention that a part of the 12th article of that treaty, referred expressly to the point in question, and that it was on the full deliberation of each government, by their mutual consent, expunged from it. It seems therefore to be impossible to consider that transaction, under all the circumstances attending it, in any other light than as a fair and amicable adjustment of the question between the parties; one which authorized the just expectation, that it would never have become again a cause of complaint between them. The sense of both was expressed on it in a manner too marked and explicit, to admit of a different conclusion. The subject was of a nature that when once settled ought to be considered as settled forever. It is not like questions of commerce between two powers, which affect their internal concerns, and depend, of course, on the internal regulations of each. When these latter are arranged by treaty, the rights which accrue to each party under it, in the interior of the other, cease when the treaty expires. Each has a right afterwards to decide for itself in what manner that concern shall be regulated in future, and in that decision to consult solely its interest. But the present topic is of a very different character. It involves no question of commerce or other internal concern between the two nations. It respects the commerce only, which either may have with the enemies of the other, in time of war. It involves, therefore, only a question of right, under the law of nations, which in its nature cannot fluctuate. It is proper to add, that the conclusion above mentioned, was further supported, by the important fact, that until the late decree in the case of the *Essex*, not one American vessel, engaged in this commerce, had been condemned on this doctrine; that several which were met on the channel, by the British cruisers, were permitted, after an examination of their papers, to pursue their voyage. This circumstance justified the opinion, that that commerce was deemed a lawful one by Great Britain.

There is another ground on which the late seizures and condemnations are considered as highly objectionable, and to furnish just cause of complaint to the United States. Until the final report of the commissioners under the 7th article of the treaty of 1794, which was not made until last year, it is admitted that their arbitration was not obligatory on the parties, in the sense in which it is now contended to be. Every intermediate declaration, however, by Great Britain of her sense on the subject, must be considered as binding on her, as it laid the foundation of commercial enterprises, which were thought to be secure while within that limit. Your lordship will permit me to refer you to several examples of this kind, which were equally formal and official, in which the sense of his majesty's government was declared very differently from what it has been in the late condemnations. In Robinson's reports, vol. 2, page 368 (case of the *Polly*, Lasky, master) it seems to have been clearly established by the learned judge of the court of admiralty, that an American has a right to import the produce of an enemy's colony into the United States and to send it on afterwards to the general commerce of Europe; and that the landing the goods

and paying the duties, h. u. should preclude all further q. u. to the voyage. The terms "for his own use to be found in the report, are intended to assert the claim of an enemy; by a. m. t. to send on the produce after general commerce of Europe, while that those terms should c. b. beidea. A bona fide importation, the judge to be satisfied by the goods, & paying the duties more is, I think the true importation. The doctrine is again still more explicit terms by itself, in a correspondence with Lord Hawkesbury and my predecessor. The case was precisely the same which have been lately in the court. Mr. King complained on March 18, eighteen hundred and eight, that the cargo of an American vessel, bound for the United States, had been condemned by the admiralty court of Nassau, on the ground that it was of the growth of slaves, and requested instructions might be dispatched proper officers in the West Indies to prevent like abuses in future. Lord Hawkesbury replied on April the 11th, 1801, that the report of the king's commissioners, in which it is expressly declared that the produce of slaves, & the produce of the mother country might be sent to its colonies; that the goods and paying the duties in the colony, broke the continuity of the trade, although it was shipped in the same vessel, of the same neutral proprietor, intended for sale to the mother country. It merits attention, that (so clearly and positively laid down, that the landing and paying the duties in the colony, broke the continuity of the trade although it is stated as a doubtful point, the mere touching in the neutral colony, to obtain fresh clearances, will not be a positive inhibition insisted on direct trade between the mother country and the colonies. This doctrine, right heretofore stated, is also in the treaty between Great Britain and Russia, June 17, 1801. By the 3d article, the commerce in the productions or manufacture of the enemies of Great Britain, which come the property of the neutrals, is to be free; that section was explained by a declaratory article, 20, of the same year, by which it is agreed that it shall not be unauthorised neutrals to carry the merchandise of an enemy either from the colonies to the parent country or from the parent country to the colonies. In other respects the commerce on the footing on which it was, that section, perfectly free, except direct trade between the colonies and the parent country. It is worthy of note, that, as by the reference made to the United States of America, it is supposed that those states Denmark and Sweden, had a greater interest in neutral questions, so this was only intended, from the similarity which is observable between the 7th article as amended, and the rest of the treaty, as all the parties on the same. After these acts of the British government, which being official were made, it was not to be expected that any restraint would have been continued on that commerce, than that an enquiry would have ever been made whether the property which an American vessel was charged with, was a citizen of the U. S. or a subject; an inquiry which imposes a heavy burden on the neutral, which it is believed that no nation, having a just sense of justice, would be willing to bear. Much less was it to be expected that such a restraint would have been continued after the report of the commissioners, above adverted to, which seem to have placed the rights of the U. S. in a much more liberal, and extended, just footing. It is proper to add, that the lords commissioners of ap-

any doubt remained on that subject which may be urged against it. The number of orders which have been issued by that there is no established law. And the strictness with which these regulations, is equally a proof of the authority for the government. If the order of the 6th November, contained the true doctrine which followed, nor is it probable that it would have been issued; indeed it would not have been issued; indeed it has been no occasion for it. It has been well known without an order, which is always sufficient to prompt them to make the opinions of eminent writers, that the courts best authority to view that the decision is contrary to the understanding, the two governments, on the order of the 6th November, the orders of American vessels were issued and condemned. Those negotiations became the subject of a negotiation between the two nations, initiated in a treaty, by which the whole subject to come could be invested with full power, controversy which had thus a situation was carried into complete settlement. The commissioners were appointed, who easily and fully, all the facts of situation which had taken place, on the same, in which decided the principle of the order and action to those who had suffered awards have been since fairly charged by Great Britain. Attention that a part of the 12th article, referred expressly to the and that it was on the solemn government, by their mutual from it. It seems therefore to consider that transaction, instances attending it, in any a fair and amicable adjustment between the parties; one which expectation, that it would not again a cause of complaint because both was expressed on marked and explicit, to a conclusion. The subject too at when once settled ought to be settled forever. It is not like a difference between two powers, which internal concerns, and depend, of external regulations of each. They are arranged by treaty, the due to each party under it, in other, cease when the treaty is a right afterwards, to decide manner that concern shall be, and in that decision to contest. But the present topic is of another character. It involves no commerce or other internal considerations. It respects the commerce either may have with the other, in time of war. It is only a question of right, under which in its nature cannot be proper to add, that the conclusion was further supported, by that until the late decree, reflex, nor one American which commerce, had been condemned that several which were made in the British cruisers, were per examination of their papers, to be. This circumstance justified that commerce was deemed a great Britain.

other ground on which the general condemnations are considered objectionable, and to furnish a complaint to the United States, the final report of the commissioners on the 7th article of the treaty was not made until last summer, that their arbitration lay on the parties, in the case of a declaration, however, of her sense on the subject, as binding on her, consideration of commercial enterprises, were thought to be secure at that limit. Your lordship to refer you to several kinds, which were equally general, in which the sense of government was declared very clearly, that what it has been in the past. In Robinson's report page 368 (case the Polly,) it seems to have been clearly the learned judge of the produce of an enemy's United States and to stand to the general commerce, that the landing the goods

and paying the expenses in the United States would preclude all further question relative to the voyage. The terms "for his own use," which are to be found in the report, are obviously intended to assert the claim only that the property shall be American, and not that of an enemy; by admitting the right to send on the produce afterwards to the general commerce of Europe, it is not possible that those terms should convey any other idea. A bona fide importation is also held by the judge to be satisfied by the landing the goods, & paying the duties. This therefore, I think the true import of that decision. The doctrine is again laid down in still more explicit terms by the government itself, in a correspondence between Lord Hawkesbury and my predecessor Mr. King. The case was precisely similar to those which have been lately before the court. Mr. King complained in a letter of March 18, eighteen hundred and one, that the cargo of an American vessel going on the United States to a Spanish colony has been condemned by the vice admiralty court of Nassau, on the ground that it was of the growth of Spain, which decision he contended was contrary to the law of nations, and requested that suitable instructions might be dispatched to the proper officers in the West Indies, to prevent like abuses in future. Lord Hawkesbury in a reply of April the 11th, communicated the report of the king's advocate general, in which it is expressly stated that the produce of an enemy may be imported by a neutral into his own country, and re-exported thence to the mother country, and in like manner in that circuitous mode, that the produce and manufactures of the mother country might find their way to its colonies; that the landing the goods and paying the duties in the neutral country broke the continuity of the voyage, and legalized the trade although the goods were shipped in the same vessel, on account of the same neutral proprietors, and forwarded for sale to the mother country of the colony. It merits attention in this report, (so clearly and positively in the doctrine laid down, that the landing the goods and paying the duties in the neutral country broke the continuity of the voyage,) that it is stated as a doubtful point whether the mere touching in the neutral country to obtain fresh clearances will be considered in the light of the direct trade; that no positive inhibition is insisted on any but the direct trade between the mother country and the colonies. This doctrine in the light heretofore stated, is also to be found in the treaty between Great Britain and Russia, June 17, 1801. By the 2d section of the 3d article, the commerce of neutrals in the productions or manufactures of the enemies of Great Britain, which have become the property of the neutral, is declared to be free; that section was afterwards explained by a declaratory article of October 20, of the same year, by which it is agreed that it shall not be understood to authorize neutrals to carry the produce or merchandize of an enemy either directly from the colonies to the parent country, or from the parent country to the colonies. In other respects the commerce was left on the footing on which it was placed by that section, perfectly free, except in the direct trade between the colony and the parent country. It is worthy of remark that, as by the reference made in the explanatory article of the treaty with Russia, to the United States of America, it was supposed that those states and Russia, Denmark and Sweden, had a common interest in neutral questions, so it was obviously intended, from the similarity of sentiment which is observable between that treaty as amended, and the report of the advocate general above mentioned, to place all the parties on the same footing. After these acts of the British government, which being official were made public, it was not to be expected that any greater restraint would have been contemplated by it, on that commerce, than they impose, that an enquiry would ever have been made, not whether the property with which an American vessel was charged belonged to a citizen of the U. S. or an enemy, but whether it belonged to this or that American: an inquiry which imposes a condition which it is believed that no independent nation, having a just sense of what it owes to its rights or its honor, can ever comply with. Much less was it to be expected that such a restraint would have been imposed after the report of the commissioners above adverted to, which seemed to have placed the rights of the U. S. uncontestedly on a much more liberal, and, as is contemplated, just footing.

It is proper to add, that the degree of the lords commissioners of appeals in the case of the *Eurydice*, produced the same: of

fact as an order from the government would have done. Prior to that decree, from the commencement of the war, the commerce in question was pursued by the citizens of the United States as has been already observed, without molestation. It is presumable that till then his majesty's cruisers were induced to forbear a seizure, by the same considerations which induced the American citizens to engage in the commerce, a belief that it was a lawful one.—The facts above mentioned were equally before the parties, and it is not surprising that they should have drawn the same conclusion from them. That decree, however opened a new scene. It certainly gave a signal to the cruisers to commence the seizure which they have not failed to do, as has been sufficiently felt by the citizens of the U. S. who have suffered under it. According to the information which has been given me, about fifty vessels have been brought into the ports of Great Britain in consequence of it, and there is reason to believe that the same system is pursued in the West Indies and elsewhere. The measure is the more to be complained of, because Great Britain had, in permitting the commerce for 2 years, given a sanction to it by her conduct, and nothing had occurred to create a suspicion that her sentiments varied from her conduct. Had that been the case, or had she been disposed to change her conduct in that respect towards the United States, it might reasonably have been expected that some intimation would have been given of it before the measure was carried into effect. Between powers who are equally desirous of preserving the relations of friendship with each other, notice might in all cases be expected. But in the present case the obligation to give it seemed to be peculiarly strong. The existence of a negotiation which had been sought on the part of the United States some considerable time before my departure for Spain, for the express purpose of adjusting amicably and fairly, all such questions between the two nations, and postponed on that occasion to accommodate the views of his majesty's government, furnished a suitable opportunity for such an intimation, while it could not otherwise than increase the claim to it.

In this communication I have made no comment on the difference which is observable in the import of the several orders which have regulated, at different times, the seizure of neutral vessels, some of which were more moderate than others. It is proper, however, to remark here, that those which were issued, or even that any had been issued since the commencement of the present war, were circumstances not known till very lately: on principle, it is acknowledged that they are to be viewed in the same light, and it has been my object to examine them by that standard, without going into detail, or marking the shades of difference between them. I have made the examination with that freedom and candor which belong to a subject of very high importance to the U. S. the result of which has been, as I presume, to prove that all the orders are repugnant to the law of nations, and that the late condemnations which have revived the pretensions on the part of Great Britain, are not only repugnant to that law, but to the understanding which it was supposed had taken place between the two powers, respecting the commerce in question.

I cannot conclude this note without adverting to the other topics depending between our governments which it is also much wished to adjust at this time. These are well known to your lordship, and it is therefore unnecessary to add any thing on them at present. With a view to perpetuate the friendship of the two nations, no unnecessary cause of collision should be left open. Those adverted to, are believed to be of this kind, such as the case of boundary, the impressment of seamen, &c. since it is presumed there can be no real conflicting interest between them on those points. The general commercial relations may then be adjusted or postponed as may be most consistent with the views of his majesty's government.

On that point also, it is believed, that it will not be difficult to make such an arrangement, as, by giving sufficient scope to the resources, to the industry and the enterprise of the people of both countries, may prove highly and reciprocally advantageous to them. In the topic of impressment, however, the motive is more urgent. In that line the rights of the United States have been so long trampled under foot, and the feelings of humanity, in respect to the sufferings, and the honor of their government, even in their own ports, so often outraged, that the astonished world may begin to doubt, whether the patience with which these injuries have been borne ought to be attributed to generous or unworthy motives; whether the United States merit the rank to which in other respects they are justly entitled among independent powers, or have already, in

the very morn of their political career, lost their energy and became degenerate. The United States are not indifferent that their conduct has exposed them to such suspicions, though they well know that they have not merited them. They are aware, from the similarity in the person, the manners, and above all, the identity of the language, which is common to the people of both nations, that the object is a difficult one; they are equally aware, that to Great Britain also, it is a delicate one, and they have been willing in seeking an arrangement in this important interest, to give a proof of the mode, of their very sincere desire to cherish the relations of friendship with her. I have only to add, that I shall be happy to meet your lordship on these points, as soon as you can make it convenient to you.

I have the honor to be,

With high consideration,

Your lordship's most obedient servant,

(Signed)

JAMES MONROE.

BALTIMORE. January 27.  
Arrived, ship William, Graybill, from Batavia.

Left there, September 26, ships Rebecca, Wise, for Baltimore, in 6 days; Harriet, Pearce, for do. in 8 or 10 days; Agaria, —, of Providence; Belle Savage, of Salem; Montezuma, Ansley, of Philadelphia.

The Camilla, Warden, of Philadelphia, sailed for Tranquebar twelve days before the William. The Bingham, Williams, of do. sailed 8 days before, for Canton. Several vessels arrived at Batavia the day the William, left it, names not recollect. In lat. 15° N. fell in with and was boarded by the British frigate Fishguard, captain Botkin, convoying the Cork fleet. Had on board the governor of Jamaica and his lady. The captain informed, that 23 sail of the Cork fleet had parted in a gale.

The John Jay, for Providence (R. I.) left at Batavia 2 days after the William, and fell in with her on the passage when they kept company 40 days.

The snow Nancy, Shearman, of Baltimore, had arrived at Batavia from the Isle of France.

List of American vessels left at St. Jago de Cuba, Dec. 19, 1805.

Ship John of Charleston; Gordon, master captured on her way to Jamaica—sold without condemnation.

Brig Betsey, Low, of Portsmouth, N. H.

Brig Vigilant, Patton, of New York. Schooners Betsy, —, of Philadelphia.

Nancy, Grafton, do. Enterprize, Read, do. General Green, Jones, do. Monserat, Davis, of Baltimore, loading.

Harmony, Gould, do. do. Buckskin, Henry, do. do. Hamlet, Cristie, of New York.

Two Sisters, Gilce, Beverly to sail in 3 days.

Good Intent, Henderson, of Salem, captured coming from Laguira, bound to St. Jago, and detained without the least shadow of justice: his vessel was brought in by cap. Alexander Dupay, who previously robbed him at sea, of his register clearance from St. Thomas, and then alleged a deficiency of the said papers, plundered part of his cargo and keeps possession of the rest. The French agent for Guadalupe has refused the said captain Henderson either a hearing or redress.

Schooner John, Donaldson, of Philadelphia, was captured by the said Dupay, from Jamaica bound to St. Marks—he plundered part of his cargo and still detained his vessel without giving him any kind of satisfaction.

Schooner Traveller, Goodrich, of New York, captured by the said Dupay, from Maricaybo, bound to New York; she was detained about ten days and released without damages. Sailed in company, this Dupay, commander of the schooner Alexander of Guadalupe. We are informed, that the atrocities and outrages committed on neutral property by both French and Spanish frigates in the neighborhood of St. Jago, are unparalleled; vessels bound in any direction are subject to capture by their privateers, and when bought in, the Spanish government refuses to interfere in all cases where the French are concerned. A neutral brig cleared from St. Jago for New York, (the Susanna,) in due form was brought back by Dupay, detained some time, and finally released without any damages.

A certain Don Augustine Pedraza of St. Jago, placed a small privateer at the mouth of the harbour to waylay all neutral vessels coming in, and actually took several and compelled the captains or supercargoes to consign their cargoes to this address, before release. On a representation of his grievance to the governor, it was redressed

and a promise given that the Americans should not be molested in future. It is, however the general opinion at St. Jago, that nothing but a naval force stationed about that island, can completely put a stop to illegal captures. The Spaniards are actually afraid to check the French; and the English cruisers are more desirous to recapture neutrals for the sake of salvage than to suppress the privateers.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30.

On Monday the House of Representatives were principally engaged with the bill authorizing a detachment of one hundred thousand militia, and the bill repealing the existing provost, sending evidences of the public debt to be received in payment for the public lands. The former bill, without any substantial variation from the original draft, was passed by a large majority, and the latter ordered to a third reading.

On Tuesday, the House went into committee of the whole—Mr. John C. Smith in the chair—on the report of a select committee, in favor of authorizing a bridge to be erected over the river Potowmack at the city of Washington.

Mr. Eby spoke in favor of the report, and Messrs. Eliot, Findley, and Nelson against it; when the committee ruled, asked, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Smiley renewed his motion for discharging the committee of ways and means from the consideration of that part of the message of the President that relates to the invention of revenue rights.

Mr. Quincy and Mr. J. C. Smith opposed the motion, and Mr. Jackson enforced it. The two gentlemen having recommended a suspension of the motion until the chairman of the committee of ways and means (Mr. J. Randolph) should be in his place, Mr. Jackson concluded his remarks by moving an adjournment, that the consideration of the motion might be the next day entered upon as unfinished business, and an opportunity be given by the delay to the chairman of the committee to be in his place.

The motion for an adjournment prevailed; — Ayes 69.

## MECHANICS, THE FAVORITES OF FORTUNE.

The following five instances of rare good fortune have occurred within the short space of two years:

In the second Literature Lottery, the prize of 25,000 dollars was drawn by a Blacksmith in the city of New York. In the third Lottery, the 25,000 dollars came up the property of a tailor in Baltimore; and the 20,000 dollars to a tailor in New York. A Shoemaker in New York has the 20,000 dollars in the Road Lottery, drawing in this city; and a Bookbinder in Philadelphia has the 10,000 dollars in the Delaware Bridge Lottery, also now drawing. [New York paper.]

A Recipe to cure the BITE of a MAD DOG—by Dr. John Crow, of the state of New York.—[Communicated to the Printer of the Stockbridge Star as original.]

Take the under jaw of a dog, burnt and powdered one tea cup full—Sulphur of Venice: one half tea spoonful—one third of a coit's tallow to glue; a small quantity of blind root, and skunk root; reduce them to a compound, and give the patient one half of a tea spoon full in water—in half an hour give the shavings of half a copper. Repeat the application on the following day. [The above are sufficient potions for an adult—] to a child give discretionary. Use no sweet milk for two or three days.

\* \* \* The Printers throughout the U. S. will subserve the cause of humanity, and probably contribute to the means of saving many a valuable life, by publishing the above mentioned effectual antidote in their paper.

† Rust of Copper.

## NOTICE,

To those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of Powell and Denny, as well as Denney and Peirce, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiscriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorized to collect and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30.

## DANCING ASSEMBLY.

The second Assembly will be held this Evening.

January 30.

Freight wanted for Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

APPLY TO

Washington Peirce,

At Col. Ramsay's camping room.

Who wishes to purchase CORN.

January 29.

## RICHARD H. HENDERSON

Takes the liberty of stating that he has changed his residence from Dumfries to Leesburg, with the intention of pursuing the practice of LAW in the counties of Loudoun, Fairfax and Prince William, and of attending the District Court of Hay-Market. He will also engage in collections with diligence and attention.

January 24.

66

## For SALE or to RENT.

I will Sell or Rent the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria and its vicinity, viz,

20 Acres of Land, situated on the north side of the turnpike road leading to Little River, one mile from the corporation of Alexandria; about 14 acres are enclosed. There is on the premises a good dwelling house 24 feet by 18, two stories high, with a kitchen and cellar underneath, granary, stable, and cow-house, with a good garden. The land is adapted for grain, corn, or small grain. This place may be well worth the attention of the gardener, butcher, tanner, or distiller; as there is a never-failing branch of water runs through the centre of the land and close to the dwelling: it is remarkable for good air and a healthy situation.

A Lot of Land, on the south side of Duke-street, in West-End, not far from the stone bridge; containing three fourths of an acre, with the privilege of taking in part of the streets till called for, (now enclosed.) This lot corners on Duke and George streets, running back to Wolfe street. The improvements on said lot are a two story framed house, 24 feet by 18, kitchen 16 feet by 12, bake house 28 feet by 12, built with brick, stable hip roofed, capable of containing six horses, a double brick built necessary with a pigeon house on the top, all well finished and in good repair, with a pump of good water in the yard; back of the yard there is an excellent garden well paled and in good cultivation; in short there is every convenience fit for a genteel family:

A L S O,

I will sell my Right, on the lower end of Prince street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mr. John Limerick. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living at West-End.

Michael O'Meara.

January 25.

fm&th

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS a note of hand said to be mine, to Dennis Foley, for forty dollars, dated in the year 1791, has been formerly in the possession of Elizabeth Foley, and lately conveyed, or given, by the said Elizabeth Foley to Eleanor Foley, the supposed heir to Dennis Foley: This is to give notice, caution, and forewarn all and every person or persons, from taking an assignment or purchasing the aforesaid note, as I have satisfied Eleanor Foley in the presence of Col. George Deneale, chief clerk of the county court of Alexandria and district of Columbia, that the said note is invalid and notorious—as I have a receipt in full from Dennis Foley, against all dues, debts and demands, dated several years after said note.

Michael O'Meara.

January 25.

f. & h

## Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,  
Of Alexandria.  
JAMES DALL,  
Of Baltimore.

September 18.

tt

## JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

## FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23.

d

## TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or  
Thomas Sanford.

October 25.

66t.00

FOR SALE,  
A valuable NEGRO MAN,  
About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

November 7.

66

A few copies of the American Gardner, may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

66

## Valuable Lands and Negroes, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of disposing of his distant property, so as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for sale the following lands and negroes, at prices so reduced as to claim the attention of persons willing to invest money in such property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly opposite the town of Frederickburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a considerable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of grain, small grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will attest. The house and offices are of brick, and on a large and handsome scale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with fence and well planted with the choicest fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with forest trees and shrubs of almost every description.—There is on the estate adjoining the river, a grist-mill built of free stone, containing the modern machinery and two pairs of stones, one of them French Burrs.—It commands a large country custom, is well situated for merchant business, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more.—There are all necessary out houses, for either convenience or luxury, such as ice-houle, spring-house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all these advantages and expensive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the lands alone ought to command. There are also some valuable fisheries, and quarries of free stone on this estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Frederickburg, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. the residue is in wood, surrounding a height, which furnishes a beautiful site for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court house, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thousand acres, on which there are also several tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts, as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potowmack, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling house, store and tobacco inspection ware house. Few situations combine more advantages, it being an excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the two first of which are at present kept there. The houses have lately been put in good repair, and the buildings alone will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Also, a valuable site for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King George county, and not far distant from the last mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is substantial and entire, and the situation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extensive custom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of Frederickburg.

Likewise, about two hundred and thirty N.E. ROES, of different ages, sizes and description. A sale of them by families will be preferred to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of these Negroes are at present attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as stock of every description.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the district of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the subscriber unable to attend to property so distant, is anxious to convert it into stock.

He will also rent a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant from Alexandria, George Town, and the City of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10.

law

Boarding-House Opened  
By the Subscriber, in Prince-street.

In the house lately occupied by Thomas Patterson, between the dwelling house of Dr. Dick and Mr. Hodgson's store—where a few gentle boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodgings. Apply to

William King.

November 1.

66

Printing, in its various branches,  
handsomely executed at this office.

## VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and

FOR SALE BY  
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.  
DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,  
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c. They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, speak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious Colic, Coffiwells, Female complaints, &c.

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills,  
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colic and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropstyes, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle.—Price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scurvy gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivaled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;  
Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stands unrivaled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.  
Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for  
the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-some Hall Lamps; Indian Shapes; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Maceira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27.

## DANCING-SCHOOL. NOTICE.

M. GENERES respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that he intends to begin on next Saturday, April 1<sup>st</sup>, every Lady & Gentleman who attends the practising nights, will have to make their entrance: Mothers and Fathers except, and young Ladies who have been taught by him, will be admitted at the door.

Terms may be known by applying to a servant at the door.

January 28.

## NOTICE.

IN the case of Alexander Henderson junior, who is now in confinement in the prison of the county of Alexandria, at the suit of his dry creditors of the said Alexander Henderson and John M'Pherson & Co. in New York; it is ordered, that the consideration of his application to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors will be adjourned until Saturday the eighteenth of this month. Notice is therefore hereby given, to the creditors of the said Alexander Henderson and of John M'Pherson, and Co., that at ten o'clock of the noon-day of that day, at the court house of Alexandria county, the debt of an insolvent debtor will be admitted to the said Alexander Henderson, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be shown and there be given to the contrary.

N. Fitzhugh.

Jan. 6, 1806.

The hearing of the above case commenced on Saturday the 18th instant, and was by consent of parties adjourned till Thursday the 2d inst, on which day the Judge being prevented from attending, the hearing of the said case is adjourned till Monday the 3d February, at the Court House in Alexandria, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which those concerned are directed to take notice.

By order,

G. DENEALE, c. o.

January 28.

## Centreville Academy.

ON the 2d day of January next, an Academy will be opened in this place for a reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one of his Ushers.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the last several years past, with great credit: his deportment is conformable to his station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar; he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to stimulate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the English language grammatically: Geography, History, Eloquence, &c. the various branches of the Mathematics: Writing: Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this: Its situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessities of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The student's attention will be paid to the mode of the Students both in and out of school.

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